KARYAKIN, Viktor Pavlovich; MYAGKOV, M.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Creative work of millions] Tvorchestvo millionov. Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, 1959. 52 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Predsedatel' Orgkomiteta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley
i ratsionalizatorov (for Karyakin).
(Inventions)

KARYAKIN, V.P.

Encourage more technical inventiveness on the part of workers.
Izobr. i rats. no.6:3-5 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Predsedatel' orgkomiteta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Inventions)

KARYAKIN, V.Ya; TRYNKINA, I.A.

Formation of precipitins following the action of certain drugs on the central nervous system. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:94-97 Mr' 56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry sudebnoy meditsiny Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
precipitin form., eff. of barbiturates & caffeine (Rus))
(BARBITURATES, effects,
on precipitin form. (Rus))
(CAFFEINE, effects,
same)

L 42107-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T Pr-4 WE
ACCESSION NR: AT5008634

S/2933/64/007/004/0200/0204

AUTHORS: Gikht, B. M.; Gryazev, N. N.; Karyakin, V. Ya.; Larinov, I. V.; Kyakushina, S. M.; Perfilova, V. P.; Orlov~~; G. I.;~~ Shchitikov, V. K. 28 27

TITLE: Dependence of adsorptive catalytic desulfurization of diesel fuel on a catalyst surface B+1

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 7, 1964, 200-204

TOPIC TAGS: desulfurization, catalyst, adsorption, diesel fuel, surface active agent, sulfur, hydrocarbon/ silica gel, KSM silica gel

ABSTRACT: The relative activities of various catalytic agents and adsorbents in adsorptive-catalytic purification of diesel fuels from organic sulfur compounds were studied experimentally. The specific adsorption surfaces and their pore sizes were determined by the adsorption isotherms of various hydrocarbons and organic acids. The adsorbent-catalysts were mostly alumosilicates, an alumogel, a silica gel, and bauxite. For synthetic as well as natural alumosilicates, the specific desulfurization rate remained constant. The specific activity of bauxite was high, but that of the alumogel and the silica gel were low. It was shown that

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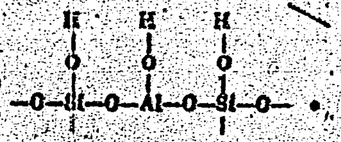
ACCESSION NR: AT5008634

the major role played by the alumosilicate catalysts in diesel fuel desulfurization could be attributed to the complex



$$-O-\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{\underset{|}{\overset{O}{\overset{|}{Si}}}}-O-\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{\overset{O}{\overset{|}{Al}}}-O-\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{\underset{|}{\overset{O}{\overset{|}{Si}}}}-O- \; .$$

During desulfurization, coke and other organic sulfur compounds were deposited on the surface of the catalyst and reduced the effective catalytic area. This requires special regeneration of the contaminated surfaces. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Saratovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im. S. M. Kirova (Saratov Polytechnic Institute, Saratov Petroleum Refining Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, FP

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 cc

KARYAKIN, Ye. P., Eng.

Steel, Structural

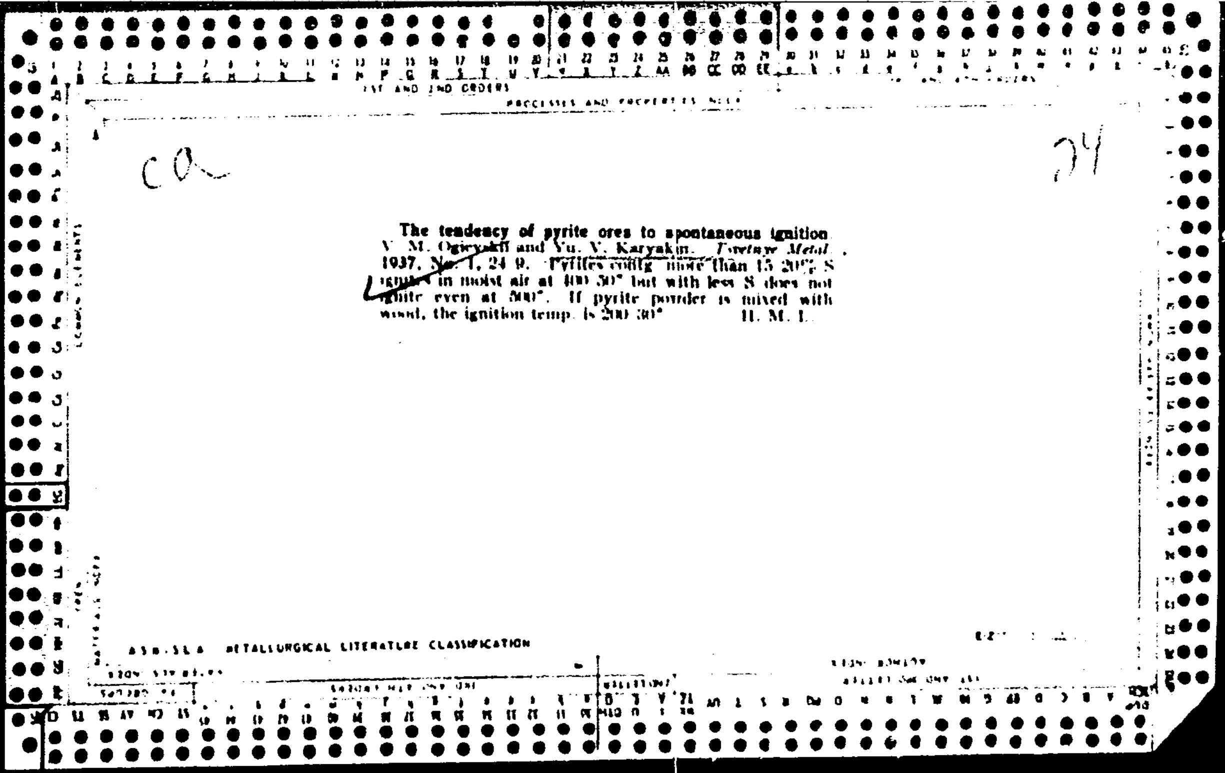
Methodology of selecting economical cross sections of elements of metal constructions. Stroi. prom. 31, no. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

60

GUSEV, Yu.Ye, inzh.; MYAGKOV, A. Ye., inzh.; KARYAKIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Methods for designing membrane-type heating filters. Trudy NIITSement no.12:32-50 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Air preheaters)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CO

24

The tendency of pyrite ores to spontaneous ignition. V. M. Ogievskii and Yu. V. Karyakin. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1937, No. 1, 24-9.—Pyrites contg. more than 15-20% S ignites in moist air at 100-30° but with less S does not ignite even at 500°. If pyrite powder is mixed with wood, the ignition temp. is 200-30°. H. M. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

TBC

B-I-5

Rational analysis of mixtures of iron with its oxides. J. V. KARJAKIN and V. N. VINOGRADOV (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 11—15).—The composition of such mixtures is calc. by means of a series of formulæ, or of a nomogram, from the Fe^{II} and total Fe contents of the sample. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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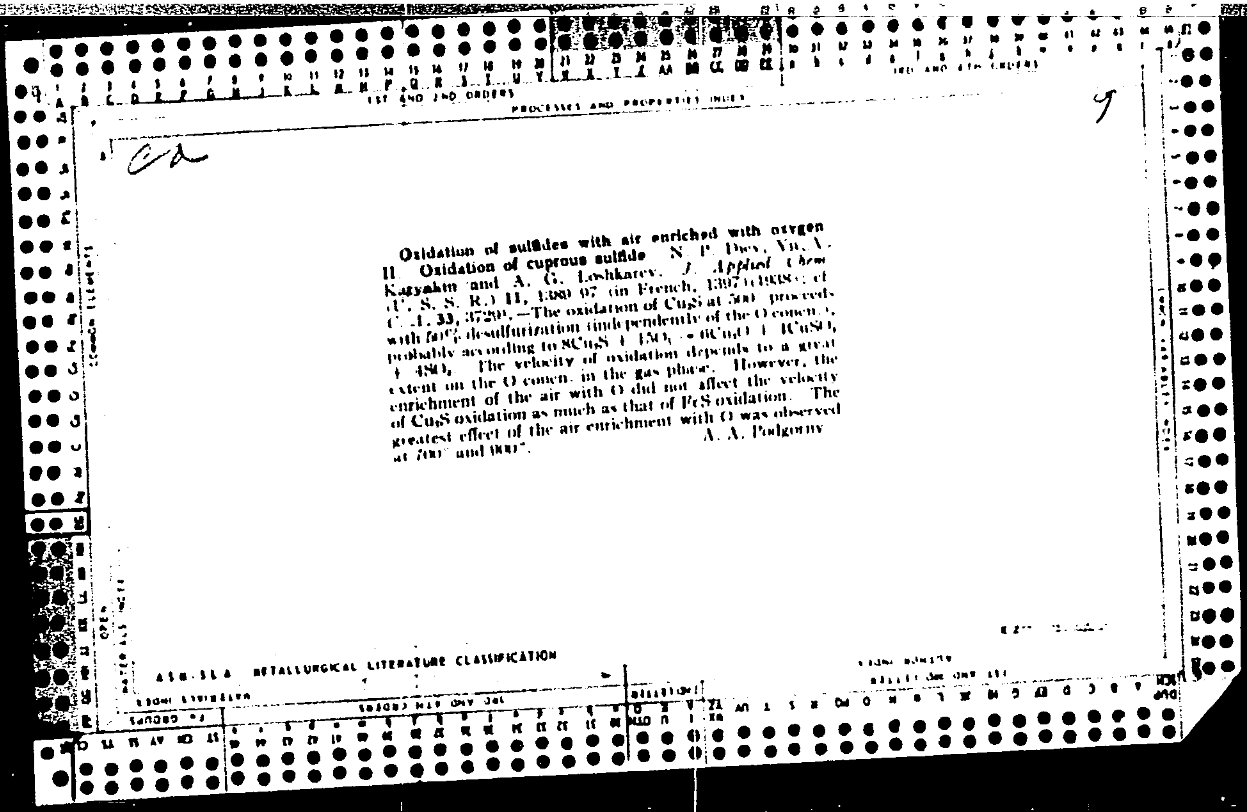
7

Application of the calculation and nomogram methods to the indirect analysis of iron and iron oxide mixtures. Yu. V. Karyakin and V. N. Vinogradov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 717-21 (in French 721) (1937); cf. *C. A.* 31, 972^{9}, 4010^{1}.—A nomogram, permitting analysis of the mixt. by detg. metallic Fe and total Fe, is given. Four formulas are given for the calcn. of the FeO, Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 contents from the contents of metallic Fe and total Fe. The accuracy of the 300 × 300-mm. nomogram is about 1%. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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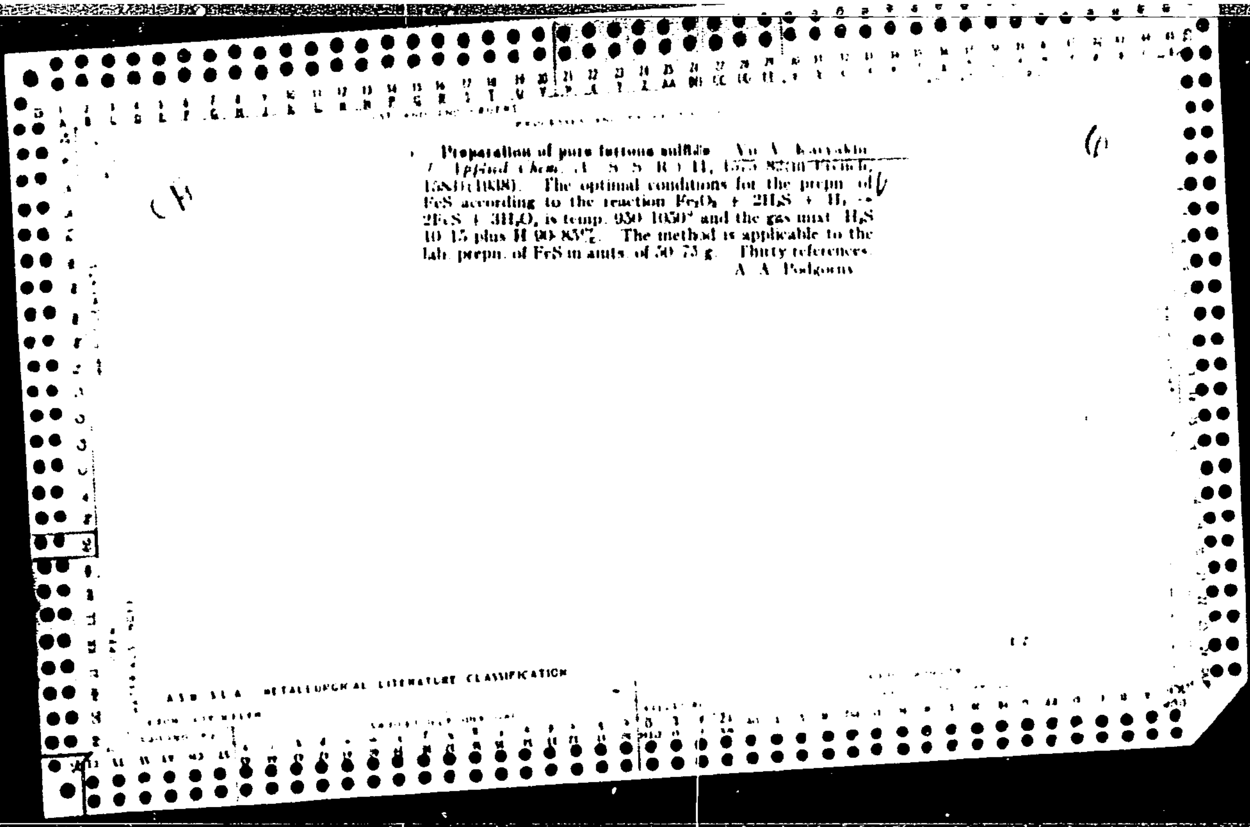
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Cu

9

Oxidation of sulfides with air enriched with oxygen. II. Oxidation of cuprous sulfide. N. P. Diev, Yu. V. Karyakin and A. G. Loshkarev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1389-97 (in French, 1397)(1938); cf. C. A. 33, 3729.—The oxidation of Cu_2S at 500° proceeds with 60% desulfurization (independently of the O concn.), probably according to $8Cu_2S + 15O_2 \rightarrow 6Cu_2O + 4CuSO_4 + 4SO_2$. The velocity of oxidation depends to a great extent on the O concn. in the gas phase. However, the enrichment of the air with O did not affect the velocity of Cu_2S oxidation as much as that of FeS oxidation. The greatest effect of the air enrichment with O was observed at 700° and 800°. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

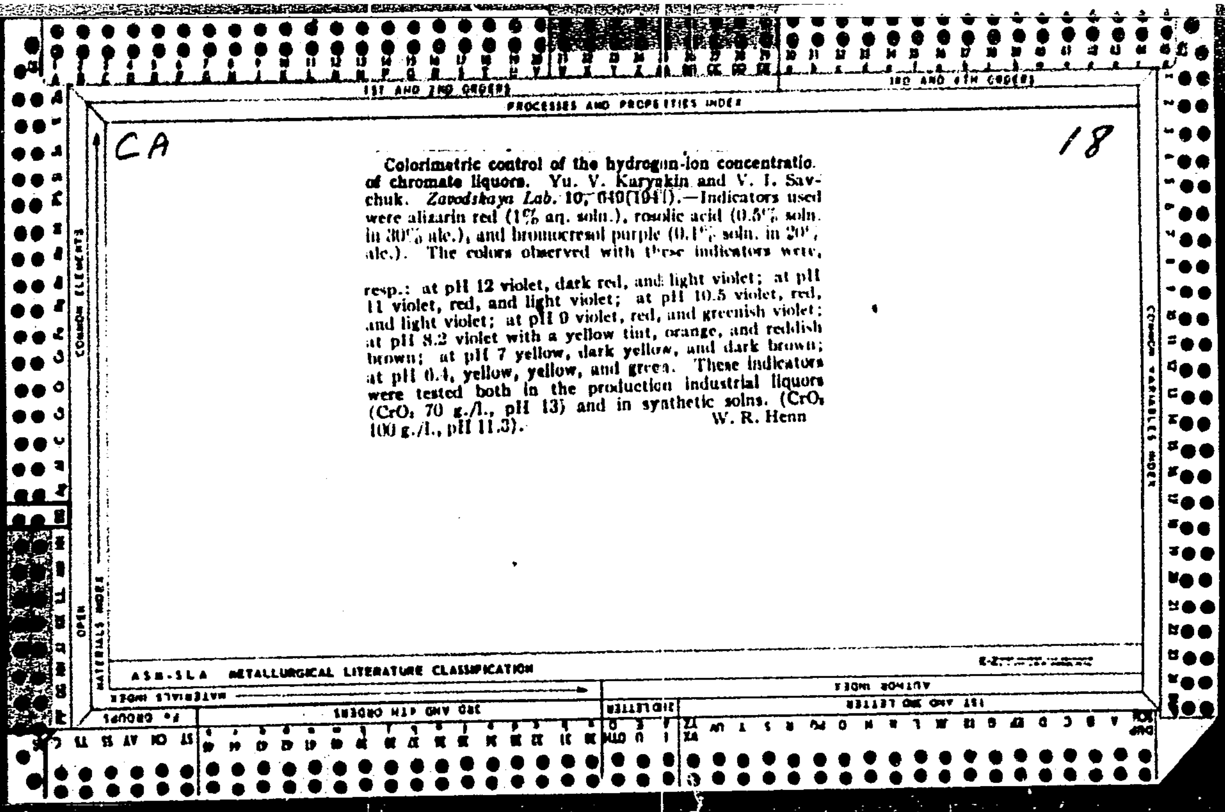


CH

6

Preparation of pure ferrous sulfide. Yu. V. Karyakin. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1575-82(in French, 1583)(1938). The optimal conditions for the prepn. of FeS according to the reaction $Fe_2O_3 + 2H_2S + H_2 \rightarrow 2FeS + 3H_2O$, is temp. 950-1050° and the gas mixt. H_2S 10-15 plus H_2 90-85%. The method is applicable to the lab. prepn. of FeS in amts. of 50-75 g. Thirty references.
A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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MATERIALS INDEX
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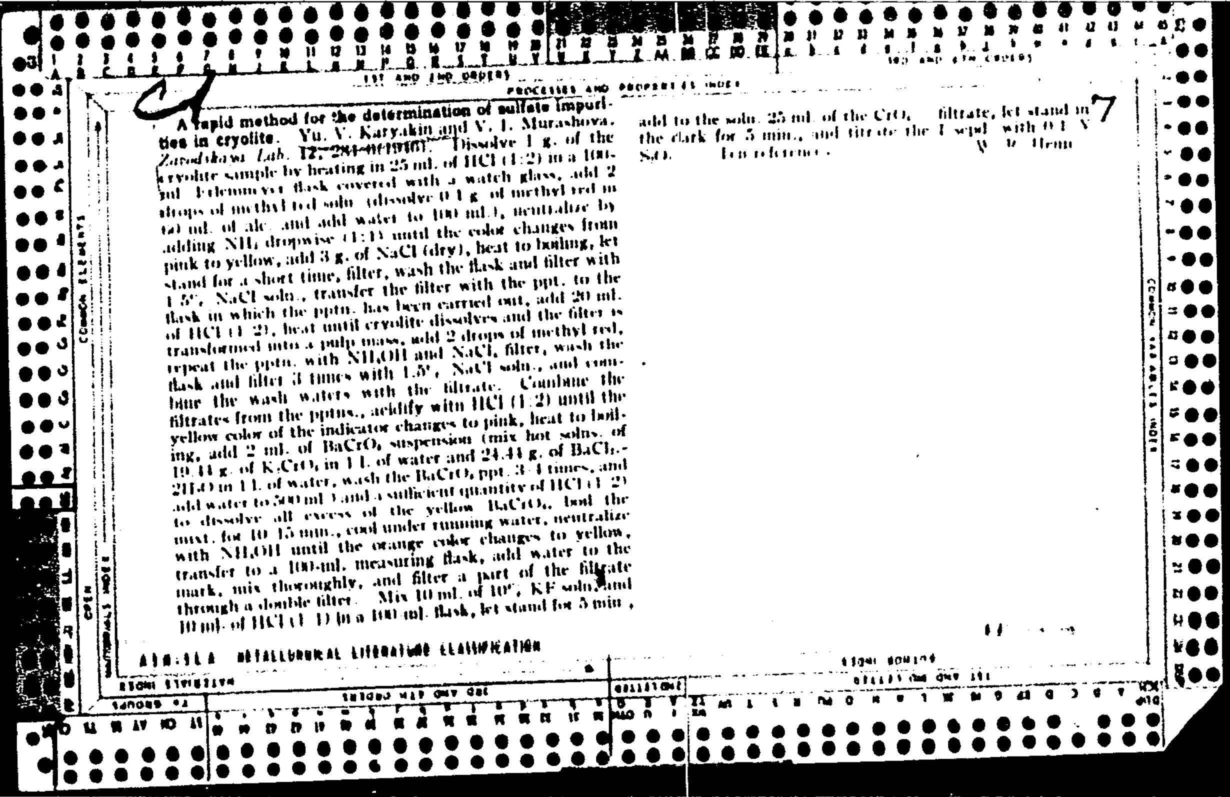
CA

18

Colorimetric control of the hydrogen-ion concentratio. of chromate liquors. Yu. V. Karyakin and V. I. Savchuk. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 640(1941).—Indicators used were alizarin red (1% aq. soln.), rosolic acid (0.5% soln. in 30% alc.), and bromocresol purple (0.1% soln. in 20% alc.). The colors observed with these indicators were,

resp.: at pH 12 violet, dark red, and light violet; at pH 11 violet, red, and light violet; at pH 10.5 violet, red, and light violet; at pH 9 violet, red, and greenish violet; at pH 8.2 violet with a yellow tint, orange, and reddish brown; at pH 7 yellow, dark yellow, and dark brown; at pH 6.4, yellow, yellow, and green. These indicators were tested both in the production industrial liquors (CrO$_3$ 70 g./l., pH 13) and in synthetic solns. (CrO$_3$ 100 g./l., pH 11.3).
W. R. Henn



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C1

7

A rapid method for the determination of sulfate impurities in cryolite. Yu. V. Karyakin and V. I. Murashova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* ~~12, 281-6(1946)~~. Dissolve 1 g. of the cryolite sample by heating in 25 ml. of HCl (1:2) in a 100-ml. Erlenmeyer flask covered with a watch glass, add 2 drops of methyl red soln. (dissolve 0.1 g. of methyl red in 60 ml. of alc. and add water to 100 ml.), neutralize by adding NH_3 dropwise (1:1) until the color changes from pink to yellow, add 3 g. of NaCl (dry), heat to boiling, let stand for a short time, filter, wash the flask and filter with 1.5% NaCl soln., transfer the filter with the ppt. to the flask in which the pptn. has been carried out, add 20 ml. of HCl (1:2), heat until cryolite dissolves and the filter is transformed into a pulp mass, add 2 drops of methyl red, repeat the pptn. with NH_4OH and NaCl, filter, wash the flask and filter 3 times with 1.5% NaCl soln., and combine the wash waters with the filtrate. Combine the filtrates from the pptns., acidify with HCl (1:2) until the yellow color of the indicator changes to pink, heat to boiling, add 2 ml. of $BaCrO_4$ suspension (mix hot solns. of 19.44 g. of K_2CrO_4 in 1 l. of water and 24.44 g. of $BaCl_2.2H_2O$ in 1 l. of water, wash the $BaCrO_4$ ppt. 3-4 times, and add water to 500 ml.) and a sufficient quantity of HCl (1:2) to dissolve all excess of the yellow $BaCrO_4$, boil the mixt. for 10-15 min., cool under running water, neutralize with NH_4OH until the orange color changes to yellow, transfer to a 100-ml. measuring flask, add water to the mark, mix thoroughly, and filter a part of the filtrate through a double filter. Mix 10 ml. of 10% KF soln. and 10 ml. of HCl (1:1) in a 100-ml. flask, let stand for 5 min., add to the soln. 25 ml. of the CrO_4^{--} filtrate, let stand in the dark for 5 min., and titrate the I liberated with 0.1 N $Na_2S_2O_3$. Ten references. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARIAKIN, YU. V.

Chistye khimicheskie reaktivy (Pure chemical reagents). Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1947.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

11

***Test for Columbium and Tantalum [and Titanium] with Polyphenols.** Yu. V. Karyakin and P. M. Telezhnikova (*Zhur. Prikl. Khim.*, 1946, 19, 435-439; *C. Abs.*, 1947, 41, 1170).—[In Russian]. Studies with 22 polyphenols and ions of Cb, Ta, and Ti showed that only pyrogallol, pyrocatechol, and gallic acid produce yellow colours; no other reagent was effective, in contradiction to numerous references cited. The colours were produced as follows: Cb gave the colour only in alkaline solution, Ta gave the colour only in acid solution (only as hexatantalate or oxalotantalate; no colour was obtained from fluorotantalate), while Ti gave the colour in either alkaline or acid solutions. It is thought that a colorimetric method can be developed on this basis.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION cA

2

Karyakin, Yu. V.: Chistye Khimicheskie Reaktivy (Pure Chemical Reagents). 2nd ed. Moscow: Goskhimtekhizdat. 1947. 574 pp. R. 40. Reviewed in *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 126(1948).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Indicator equilibrium in a two-component system. Yu. V. Karyakin. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 3, 343-8(1948).—The purpose was to elucidate certain points bearing on the selection of indicators (*C.A.* 35, 3877^9) and to attempt to explain the shift in the range of indicators occurring in a 2-component system as compared to an aq. soln. The soly. of indicators in common org. solvents appears at first erratic. However, by arranging the solvents according to their dielec. consts. a certain regularity is evident, namely the soly. of indicators increases with the dielec. const. of the solvent. A notable exception is nitrobenzene (ϵ = 36.1) in which indicators dissolve rather poorly. Also, whereas most solvents develop only one color of two-color indicators, solvents with high ϵ develop both. On the basis of the Walden observation (*C.A.* 14, 3437) that the dissocn. const. K is proportional to ϵ^3 it is derived that for indicators $S_{Ind}/S_{HInd} = f(\epsilon_o^3/\epsilon_w^3)$, where S is the coeff. of an indicator (HInd) between H_2O and org. liquid, subscripts w and o denote water and org. liquid, resp., and $HInd \rightleftharpoons H^+ + Ind^-$. The direction and magnitude of shift in the range of an indicator in an org. solvent depend on S and can be calcd. approx. from $\log [(HInd)_o/(Ind^-)_o] = pH - pH_{1/2} + \log R$, where $R = S_{Ind}/S_{HInd}$.

M. Hosch

Chair Analyt. Chem., Ural Ind. Inst. im. Kirov

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARYAKIN, YU. V.

Karyakin, Yu. V.: Kislotno-osnovnye Indikatory (Acid-~~Base Indicators).~~ Moscow: Goskhimizdat 1951. 198 pp. 11 R. 65 Kop. Reviewed in *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 7, 131-2 (1952).

KARYAKIN, Yuriy Viktorovich; ANGELOV, Ivan Ivanovich; TORGOV, I.V., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Pure chemical reagents; manual for the preparation of non-organic reagents and compounds under laboratory conditions] Chistye khimicheskie reaktivy; fukovodstvo po prigotovleniiu neorganicheskikh reaktivov i preparatov v laboratornykh usloviiakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vl khim.lit-ry 1955. 583 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Chemical tests and reagents)

KARYAKIN, Yu.Ye.

Flow about a circular cascade of disks. Trudy LPI no.230:
21-23 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 63071-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pi-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5015710 UR/2563/65/000/248/0074/0081

15
B+1

AUTHOR: Karyakin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Self-similar problems on a three-dimensional boundary layer

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 248, 1965. Tekhnicheskaya gidrogazodinamika (Technical gas hydrodynamics), 74-81

TOPIC TAGS: three-dimensional boundary layer, self-similar boundary layer, velocity component, Euler principle, boundary layer problem

ABSTRACT: The concept of a self-similar three-dimensional boundary layer is illustrated in terms of mathematical operations resulting in a system of differential equations (given) and with specific reference to the four possible methods of assigning components U and W as stated by A. G. Hansen. The author's analysis indicates that these four methods are far from acceptable at arbitrary values of constants a, b, m and n. Compliance with Euler's equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} U\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}+W\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}&=-\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x};\\ U\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}+W\frac{\partial W}{\partial z}&=-\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial z}.\end{aligned}\right\}$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT5015710

limits the selection of these constants, and hence reduces the number of acceptable methods of assigning velocities U and W at which the motion in a boundary layer is self-similar. A table is given to illustrate 14 acceptable methods of assigning these velocities, as well as the corresponding pressure gradients and magnitudes $\frac{F_{x,z}}{F}$. The characteristics of several boundary layers are discussed in detail. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

KC

Card 2/2

GENKEL', P.A., prof., otv. red.; MATSYUK, L.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zam. red.; DIMO, N.A., red. [deceased]; DIKUSAR, I.G., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; ZUBKOV, A.A., doktor med. nauk, red.; PRINTS, Ya.I., doktor biol. nauk, red.; GEYDEMAN, T.S., kand. biol. nauk, red.; IVANOV, S.M., kand. biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; GERGELEZHIU, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FITOVA, L., red.; KARYAKINA, I., red.; KOCHANOVA, N., red.; TEL'PIS, V., tekhn. red.

[Papers of the United Scientific Session of the Department of Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. , the Department of Agriculture of the V.I.Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Moldavian Section of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy ob"edinennoi nauchnoi sessii: Otdelenie biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR, Otdelenie zemledeliia VASKhNIL, Moldavskii filial AN SSSR. Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaske. Vol.2. 1959. 483 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ob"edinennaya nauchnaya sessiya, Kishenev, 1957. Zamestitel' akademika-sekretarya Otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (for Genkel'). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Dimo).
(Moldavia--Agricultural research--Congresses)

KOVARSKIY, A.Ye.; KARYAKINA, I., red.

[Pollination with foreign pollen (mentor effect of the pollen) as a new breeding method] Chuzheopylenie (mentoral'noe vliianie pyl'tsy) kak novyi priem selektsii. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 51 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

RUDENKO, I.S.; KARYAKINA, I.I., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Setting and development of flower buds in apple trees] Zalozhenie i razvitie tsvetochnykh pochek iabloni. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," Moldavskogo filiala Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 118 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Apple) (Buds)

PRINTS, Ya.I., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
USPENSKIY, G.A., kand.biol. nauk, red.; KARYAKINA, I.I.,
red.; LEDVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the ecology and economic importance of terrestrial fauna] Voprosy ekologii i khoziaistvennogo znacheniia nazemnoi fauny. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1961. 83 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Prints).
(Moldavia--Zoology, Economic)

KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, otv. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, zam. otv. red.; VERDEREVSKIY, D.D., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; IRIKHIMOVICH, A.I., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.M., kand. biol. nauk, red.; PRINTS, Ya.I., doktor biol. nauk, red.; RYBIN, V.A., doktor biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; GULYAYEVA, Ye.M., kand. biol. nauk, otv. red.; KARYAKINA, I.I., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Darwin Anniversary Conference]Trudy iubileinoi Darvinovskoi konferentsii. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1960. 389 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Yubileynaya Darvinovskaya konferentsiya, 1960. 2. Institut biologii Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR i Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.V.Frunze (for Kovarskiy). 3. Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.V.Frunze (for Verderevskiy). 4. Institut biologii Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kolesnikov, Prints, Uspenskiy, Irikhimovich). 5. Botanicheskiy sad Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (for Rybin). (Evolution—Congresses)

PRINTS, Ya.I., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KARYAKINA, I.I., red.; POLONSKIY, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the ecology and practical value of birds and mammals in Moldavia]Voprosy ekologii i prakticheskogo znacheniia ptits i mlekopitaiushchikh Moldavii. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa" Akad. nauk Moldavskoi SSR, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Prints).
(Moldavia--Birds) (Moldavia--Mammals)

YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, red.; NABEREZHNYY, A.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; TOMNATIK, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KARYAKINA~~, I.I.,~~ red.; LEDVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Zonal Conference on the Typology and Biological Basis for the Use of Inland (Freshwater) Bodies of Water of the Southern Zone of the U.S.S.R. for Fish Farming] Trudy Zonal'nogo soveshchaniia po tipologii i biologicheskomu obosnovaniiu rybokhoziaistvennogo ispol'zovaniia vnutrennikh (presnovodnykh) vodoemov iuzhnoi zony SSSR. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa" AN Moldavskoi SSR, 1962. 415 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zonal'noye soveshchaniye po tipologii i biologicheskomu obosnovaniyu rybokhozyaystvennogo ispol'zovaniya vnutrennikh (presnovodnykh) vodoyemov yuzhnoy zony SSSR, Kishinev, 1960.
(Fish culture—Congresses)

DEREVITSKIY, N.F.(1882-1959); KARYAKINA, I.I., red.; POLONSKIY, S.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Experimental work in plant growing] Opytnoe delo v rastenievodstve. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1962. 616 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

EL'GORT, V.M.; KARYAKINA, I.V.

Continuous determining of micelle concentration by the polarographic method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.4:149-154 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra protsessov i apparatov khimicheskikh i pishchevykh proizvodstv.

L 01008-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019566

UR/0191/65/000/008/0013/0017
678.63—9:678.743.22 38 B

AUTHOR: Pevzner, L. V.; 44,55 Kolodyazhnyy, V. Z.; 44,55 Karyakina, K. N.; 44,55 Ravich, G. B. 44,55

TITLE: Study of combination products of phenolformaldehyde resins 15 with polyvinyl chloride 15

SOURCE: Plasticheskiy massy, no. 8, 1965, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, 44,55 polyvinyl chloride, phenolformaldehyde, resin, polyformaldehyde plastic

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate in detail the interaction of phenolformaldehyde resins with polyvinyl chloride to produce phenolates. The investigation consisted of thermogravimetric and thermomechanical measurements. For thermomechanical measurements specimens were produced by pressing. A polarizing microscope with a heated stage was used for microstructural analysis of specimens. A comparison of thermographic and thermomechanical properties of the starting resins and their combination products indicates that the combination of polyvinyl chloride with phenolformaldehyde resins in the presence of hexamethylenetetramine results in cross linking of phenolformaldehyde resins with polyvinyl chloride by methylene

Card 1/2

L 01008-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019566

3

groups. This conclusion is verified by the solubility data and spectroscopic analysis. "The experimental part of this work was conducted with the participation of Ye. A. Dubrovina." Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

44,55

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 DP

YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; MASLENNIKOVA, N.L.; SANZHAROVSKIY, A.T.; Prinimali
uchastiye: KRUCHININA, G.I.; DONDE, L.V.; KARYAKINA, L.A.

Studying the internal stresses and mechanical properties of
paints based on cellulose nitrates during their atmospheric aging.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:37-40 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MAGNITSKIY, A.A.; KARYAKINA, L.P.; DRAGUNOVA, E.A.

Indices of labor requirements in the production of various number cotton yarns as applicable to the 1965 level. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIKHBI '60 [publ. '62]:252-285. (MIRA 18:2)

KARYAKINA, L.P.

Indices of labor input in the manufacture of melange yarn. Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:340-365 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

KARYAKINA, M.I.

KARGIN, V.A.; KARYAKINA, M.I.; BERESTNEVA, Z.Ya.

The mechanism of protection of metals from corrosion by varnish coatings. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.3:60-62 '55. (MIRA 10:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Varnish and varnishing)

KARYAKINA, M. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Lacquers. Paints. Drying Oils. Siccatives, I-22

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63304

Author: Kargin, V. A., Sogolova, T. I., Karyakina, M. I.

Institution: None

Title: Stress Occurrences During Formation of Lacquer Films

Original Periodical: Khim. prom-st', 1955, No 7, 8-13

Abstract: Investigated were stresses in various lacquer- and paint coatings at temperatures of 20-180° which arise during film formation. At the initial time of drying when the film is still in viscous-flow condition perceptible stresses do not arise in the films; they increase appreciably after evaporation of a considerable portion of the solvent and maximum stresses occur during the period of cooling to room temperature which is due to different coefficients of linear expansion of film and support. Stresses arise on deposition of lacquer on hard, not-deformable support due to a decrease in volume of the film on

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

Карякина, М.И.

FD-3359

USSR/Chemistry - Surface coatings

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 3/20

Authors : Kargin, V. A., Academician; Sogolova, T. I., Cand Chem Sci; Karyakina, M. I.

Title : The development of strains during the formation of lacquer and varnish films

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 392-397, Oct-Nov 1955.

Abstract : Developed new methods for determining strains in lacquer and varnish films: the strain is measured directly on paper strips after the coating has been applied or by determining the curvature of a thin metal plate. Found that the strain does not depend on the chemical nature of the coating or the chemical processes which take place during drying. On the other hand, the temperature has a strong effect. The mechanism of the formation of strains is interpreted on the basis of the experimental data found. Sixteen references; 8 USSR, 7 since 1940.

Institution : --

Submitted : --

KARYAKINA, M.I.

3

b Electrochemical study of the protective quality of lacquers. V. A. Kargin, M. I. Karyakina, and Z. Ya. Berestneva. *Khim. Prom.* 1950, 276-80.—An app. was constructed for the electrochem. testing of the surface-protective properties of lacquers. In view of the high lacquer elec. resistance, tests were made at high p.d., but with an automatically regulated c.d. of 1.8 ma./sq. cm. Extensive tests showed that the lacquer-protective action depended on the lacquer bonding to the metal, which is improved by a suitable metal surface preliminary treatment. An optimum lacquer film thickness always exists for best protection, which is also affected by the internal strains in the lacquer films.

W. M. Sternberg

137-58-4-7981D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 228 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karyakina, M. I.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Mechanism of the Protection Provided by Paints and Lacquers (Issledovaniye mekhanizma zashchitnogo deystviya lakokrasochnykh pokrytiy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, presented to the N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-t im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute for Physical Chemistry im. L. Ya. Karpov), Moscow, 1957

ASSOCIATION: N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-t. im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute for Physical Chemistry im. L. Ya. Karpov), Moscow

1. Anticorrosive paints--Analysis--Bibliography 2. Anticorrosive lacquers--Analysis--Bibliography 3. Paints --Applications 4. Lacquers--Applications

Card 1/1

KARYAKINA, M.I.; KARGIN, V.A.; SOGOLOVA, T.I.

Effect of the molecular weight of film-forming substances, solvents and plasticizers on stresses in lacquer films. Khim. prom. no.5:265-268 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Molecular weights)
(Strains and stresses)
(Lacquer and lacquering)

SOV/20-120-5-38/67

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Karyakina, M. I., Berestneva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Mechanism of the Protective Action of Lacquer Coatings (Issledovaniye mekhanizma zashchitnogo deystviya lakokrasochnykh pokrytiy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 5, pp.1065-1067 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This problem is reduced to the application of the aggressive substance to the surface of the corroded metal through the film. The film is assumed to be ideally penetrable for the aggressive substance. Electrochemical methods are best suited for this study. The problem of the experimental investigation is basically that of maintaining a constant current in a system with a varying resistance. The maximum voltage employed in these experiments was 3 000 V. The current was automatically kept at 10 milliamperes. A 0.01 N soda solution served as electrolyte, a platinum plate as cathode and an iron rod covered with the lacquer to be investigated as anode. On the sample coated with lacquer only a few corrosion centers are formed. Because of the great adhesion of the lacquer coating no suitable conditions prevail at the boundary between the metal and the film for the formation of a new phase. The oxides produced dissolve in the lacquer coating, diffuse through the film and are separated at the boundary between the lacquer coating and the solution. When tests were carried out by means of the method of cathodic polarization the lacquer coating separated from the metal in places where the adhesion is smallest. Thus little bubbles are formed, the continuity of the lacquer coating, however, is maintained. The method developed in this investigation permits to estimate the protective effect of lacquer coatings. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Physical and Chemical Scientific Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SOV/2o-12o-5-38/67

An Investigation of the Mechanism of the Protective Action of Lacquer Coatings

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1958

1. Varnishes--Test methods 2. Varnishes--Electrochemistry
3. Metal--Coatings 4. Anticorrosive coatings--Effectiveness

Card 3/3

YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; KARYAKINA, M.I.

Study of protective coatings based on the cresol-formaldehyde resin and polyvinyl butyral. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:20-26 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Protective coatings) (Resins, Synthetic) (Vinyl compounds)

KARYAKINA, M.I.

Testing perchlorovinyl lacquer-paint coatings under moist tropical climate conditions. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2: 44-48 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(China--Enamel and enameling)

KARYAKINA, M.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.

Camera for testing the resistance of paint coatings to the action of sulfur dioxide. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim.no.3:58 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Protective coatings--Testing)
(Sulfur dioxide)

KARYAKINA, M.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.

Investigation of alkyd ~~enamel~~ coatings under the conditions of increased humidity and temperature. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim. no.4:35-38 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Protective coatings)
(Enamel and enameling)

KARYAKINA, M.I.

Problems of protecting metals against corrosion by lacquer and paint coatings at the 1st International Congress on the Corrosion of Metals in London. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim. no.4:84-86 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives—Congresses)

S/081/62/000/016/038/043
B171/B186

AUTHORS: Karyakina, M. I., Yakubovich, S. V.

TITLE: Investigation on the use of butyl methacrylate and epoxy enamel coatings under conditions of higher humidity and temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 549, abstract 16P282 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1962, 49 - 52).

TEXT: It has been established that the АС-72 (AS-72) butyl methacrylate enamels show a better resistance to discoloration than other enamels, though they can be used under humid tropical conditions only in combination with the ЭП-09Т (EP-09T) epoxy priming. Under the same conditions the AS-72 enamels made from dry milled paste are superior to those prepared in the usual way. The authors indicate that under conditions of higher temperature and humidity it is also possible to use the ЭП-51 (EP-51) alkyd epoxy nitrocellulose enamel applied on the Э-4021 (E-4021) epoxy primer as well as the gray and light blue ЭП-74Т (EP-74T) epoxy enamels. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KARYAKINA, M.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.

Investigating butyl methacrylate and epoxide enamel coatings under conditions of high humidity and high temperature. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:49-52 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Protective coatings) (Methacrylic acid)
(Epoxy resins)

KARYAKINA, M.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; BLAGONRAVOVA, A.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: LARINA, A.N.; PISKAREVA, K.A.; PERTSOVA, Ye.N.

New type of coatings based on phenol--alkyd resins. Lakokras.
mat.i ikh prim. no.5:25-27 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Phenol condensation products) (Protective coatings)

KARYAKINA, M.I.; GONCHAROV, I.S.

Pneumatic combined stationary and portable device for determining the degree of chalking of paint coatings. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:60-62 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KONSTANTINOPOL'SKAYA, M.B.; KANEVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KARYAKINA, M.I.; BERESTNEVA, Z.Ya.; KARGIN, V.A.

Structure of a copolymer of butyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:998-999 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva, i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.

[illegible], N. V.

Dissertation: "Metallographic and Roentgeno-Structural Investigation of Heat Resistant Alloys Based on Nickel." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Aviation Institute (MAI), Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 12, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: Sum 318, 23 Dec 1954

80882
S/126/60/009/006/025
E111/E352

18.7400

AUTHORS: Karyakina, N.V. and Dubinin, G.N.

TITLE: X-ray Investigation of the Surface of Iron and Steel After Diffusion Chromium Impregnation by the Powder Method

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 6, pp 832 - 841 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the Sixth All-Union Conference on the Use of X-rays for the Investigation of Materials in June, 1958.

The authors enumerate the reactions taking place in the chromium impregnation ("chromizing") of iron and steel at 950-1100 °C by a mixture of ammonium halide, chromium (or ferrochromium) and alumina powders in a container (Figure 1). Because aluminium (formed by alumina reduction by iron) as well as chromium diffuses the surface layer is more complex than one produced by gas, liquid or vacuum plating methods. Figure 2 shows for armco iron and type U8 steel (left- and righthand graphs, respectively) the chromium and aluminium contents at various depths as functions of % Cr (FeCr)/% Al_2O_3 in the powders for 3 hours at 1 100 °C.

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E111/E352

X-ray Investigation of the Surface of Iron and Steel After Diffusion Chromium Impregnation by the Powder Method

The authors' investigation together with that of N.S. Zinovich, has shown that with the powder method an unknown ("X") phase is formed on the iron and steel surface in addition to the solid solution or chromium carbides. Figure 3 shows microstructures obtained under various chromizing and carburizing-chromizing conditions, Table 1 gives compositions, treatment conditions and phase microhardness and Table 2 the results of X-ray structural analysis. For the latter a type RKD Debye camera with 2R = 57.3 mm was used with K-series chromium radiation at 35 or 23° to the specimen surface (corresponding to maximum depths of 0.012 and 0.005 mm). The patterns obtained at the two angles from specimens treated under various conditions are shown in Figure 4. The X-phase was as a rule on the surface, $Cr_{23}C_6$ and Cr_7C_3 being below them.

Examination of the X-ray patterns showed that the pattern from the X-phase on steel is somewhat similar to that from Cr_2N (Figure 5). The similarity was great under certain

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S/126/60/009/06/006/025
E111/E352

X-ray Investigation of the Surface of Iron and Steel After Diffusion Chromium Impregnation by the Powder Method

chromizing conditions. Spectroscopic analysis showed that the nitrogen content of the chromized surface was ten times that of the original steel. On chromized armco iron the phase was very similar to Cr_2N. For final elucidation of the X-phase the authors prepared 0.4 mm diameter cylindrical specimens of armco-iron and types 40 and U8 steels. These were chromized at 1 050 °C for 1 hour with a mixture of 50% FeCr, 43% Al_2O_3 and 7% NH_4Cl. The patterns obtained from the 0.5 mm diameter chromized specimens are shown in Figure 6; the top and second relate to armco iron, respectively, with and without rotation of the specimen; the third and bottom to types 40 and U8 steels, respectively, with rotation. The authors conclude that under certain chromizing conditions a hexagonal interstitial Cr_2N phase is formed both on armco iron and steel; with the latter the a-period is higher and there is pronounced texture (due to $Cr_2(N_2C)$ which is also produced with cast iron).

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80882

S/126/60/009/06/006/025
E111/E352

X-ray Investigation of the Surface of Iron and Steel After Diffusion Chromium Impregnation by the Powder Method

A carbonitride phase is also produced by chromizing after carburization but here this phase is followed by alpha iron (with diffuse lines and high microhardness) instead of carbides. On chromized specimens subsequently carburized no carbonitride or carbide phases were observed. The nitrogen diffusion during powder chromizing formed by the authors has been confirmed elsewhere (Ref 5). They recommend its use for producing wear and scale-resistant surfaces. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1959

4

Card 4/4

KISHKIN, S.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; KLYPIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KARYAKINA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, NIKOLENKO, V.V.; CHERNOV, M.N.

Investigating the relation of structure and properties of mateirials for gas-turbine blades to the duration of their use. Trudy MAI no.123:25-34 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Gas turbines--Blades)

KISHKIN, S. T., doktor tekhn.nauk; PODZEY, A. V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KARYAKINA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, NIKOLENKO, V.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk, LOGINOV, V.Ye., inzh., GRIBOVSKI, L., inzh.

Investigating the quality of the surface layer on ramjet, gas-turbine blades. Trudy MAI no.123:76-89 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Airplanes--Ramjet engines)
(Gas turbines--Blades)
(Surface hardening)

KARYAKINA, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KISHKIN, S.T., doktor tekhn. nauk

X-ray study of oxidation and recrystallization processes in the edge zones of nickel-base heat-resistant alloy steels. Trudy MAI no.158:35-42 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

STEPANOV, K.I., dots., otv. red.; PILENKO, I.F., dots., red.;
VAN'KOVICH, G.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAGORCHA, K.L.,
st. prep., red.; SOKOL'NIKOV, Ye.A., dots., red.;
STEPURIN, G.F., dots., red.; KARYAKINA, I., red.

[Collection of reports and communications by the students of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute] Sbornik dokladov i soobshchenii studentov Kishinevskogo sel'skokhoziaistvennogo instituta. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kishinev. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

KARYAKINA, R.

Useful initiative of the radio amateurs of Kalinin. Radio
no.3:15 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Kalinin--Radio clubs)

KARYAKINA, R.

Be a useful citizen. Radio no.4:11 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.; KARYAKINA, T.A.

Crystallization of quartz in chalcedony geodes. Min. sbor. no.16: 106-112 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova, Leningrad)
(Crystallization) (Quartz) (Geodes)

KRETOVICH, V.L.; MORGUNOVA, Ye.A.; KARYAKINA, T.I.; LYUBIMOVA, N.V.

Transamination of keto acids with γ-aminobutyric acid and its interaction with glyoxylic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:479-482 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KARYAKINA, T. I., FRENKEL, S. YA., KARYAKIN, A. V. (USSR)

"On the Mechanism of the Reversible Association and Dissociation of Glycinine."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

KRETOVICH, V.L.; BRONOVITSKAYA, Z.S.; KARYAKINA, T.I.

Reductive amination of pyroracemic, oxalacetic and oxypyroracemic acids in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1247-1249 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KRETOVICH, V.L.; MORGUNOVA, Ye.A.; KARYAKINA, T.I.

Enzymatic transamination of glyoxylic acid with different amino acids in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.4:928-930 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KRETOVICH, V.L.; BRONOVITSKAYA, Z.S.; KARYAKINA, T.I.

Reduction amination of glyoxylic acid in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1419-1420 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

KARYAKINA, T.O.

Method for applying portocaval anastomoses [with summary in English].
Eksper.khir. 3 no.1:44-50 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. F.G.Uglov) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.A.Sreseli) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(VENAE CAVAE, surg.
portacaval anastomosis in dogs, technic (Rus))
(VEINS, PORTAL SYSTEM, surg.
same)

KARYAKINA, V. A.

"The Absorption of Oat Carbohydrates in Sheep According to Data Obtained from Angiostomatized Animals." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Sverdlovsk, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KARYAKINA, V. A.

The mutual binding of glucose, lactic acid, and blood phosphates of sheep in the process of intermediate carbohydrate metabolism in certain physiologic conditions. V. A. Karyakina (Inst. Biol., Ural Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sverdlovsk). *Biokhimiya* 20, 377-80(1955).—In the exptl. studies of the role played by the digestive tract in carbohydrate metabolism sheep were used whose portal vein was angiostomized and the carotid artery brought to an opening in the skin. Control blood samples were first taken after 11-24 hrs. of starvation. Sheep were then fed 400 g. of oatmeal and allowed to rest 60 min. Thereafter blood samples were taken every 15 min. for a period of 60 min. In another set of expts. blood was taken first after a similar period of starvation. Sheep were then fed the oatmeal and were allowed to rest 90 min. Thereafter blood samples were taken every 30 min. for a period of 420 min. Detns. were made of sugar, lactic acid, and phosphates. In most instances the sugar was retained in the digestive tract of starving sheep

MD

but the lactic acid, and the phosphates permeated into the blood stream. It can be assumed that in the state of starvation there proceeds in the digestive tract a process of glycolysis at the expense of the endogenous glucose. 180 min. after the ingestion of the oatmeal its carbohydrates are absorbed into the portal vein, so that its sugar content exceeds that of the carotid artery during a prolonged period of time. Simultaneously the phosphate content of the portal vein also increases. As a result of the increase in the metabolic processes, the process of lactic acid fermentation in the forestomach and the consequent absorption of lactic acid, its content in the blood also increases. Under chloral hydrate narcosis sheep develop a hypoglycemia accompanied by a lowering in the content of phosphate and lactic acid in the blood of the carotid artery and the jugular vein, probably due to a lowering in the glycolytic activity, which in turn may be due to the arresting influence of the central nervous system.

B. S. Levine

KARYAKINA, V.A.

USSR/ Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40466.

Author	: Karyakina, V. A.
Inst	: Not given.
Title	: Carbohydrate Metabolism in the Wall of the Alimentary Canal During the Absorption of the Carbohydrates of Oatmeal According to the Data Obtained from Angiostomized Sheep.
Orig Pub:	Tr. In-ta biol. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 4, 109-121.
Abstract:	The study was based on the difference in the concentration of sugar, lactic acid and phosphorous in the blood of the carotid artery and of the portal vein. Following the feeding of 400 g. of oatmeal (after a fast lasting 24 hours),

Card 1/2

KONOV, V., inzh.; SAKHAROV, S., inzh.; SUBBOTIN, I., inzh.; CHEREMNYKH, Ye., inzh.; KARYAKO, B., inzh.; RASSHCHEPKIN, V., inzh.; BORISOVA, T., inzh.; PEREPELITSYN, M., inzh.; GARMASH, V., inzh.; GOLOVINA, V., inzh.

New developments in building practice. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.1:7,11,14,18, 26,30 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Building—Technological innovations)

SAVINOV, S., inzh.; KARYAKO, B., inzh.

New developments in building practice. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.10:11,37 O '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Building--Technological innovations)

MARKOSYAN, A.A.; MARDZHANYAN, G.M., kand. biolog. nauk; KARYAN, A.A., aspirant; SHARAFUTDINOV, Sh.A.; RASULOV, F.K.; SVANIDZE, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik ; RABINOVICH, I.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DERYABIN, V.I.; SULEYMANOV, I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEVTSOV, S.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (TSelinnyy kray)

From the practices in the use of poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:21-23 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Armyanskiy institut zemledeliya (for Markosyan, Mardzhanyan, Karyan). 2. Sredneaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Sharafutdinov, Rasulov). 3. Zakavkazskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy (for Svanidze, Rabinovich). 4. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zashchity rasteniy Samarkandskoy opytnoy stantsii (for Deryabin). 5. Samarkandskaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Suleymanov).

KARYAN, A.A., aspirant

Polyethylene films for grain disinfection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.9:52 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut zemledeliya Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.
(Grain--Disinfection) (Plastic films)

KARYANOV, N.

Cultivators

"Universal row-crop cultivator UPP-7." Kolkh. proiz. 12 no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KARYANOV, Nikolay Andreyevich

[Furrow-terrace methods of growing vegetables] Borozdkovo-terrasnyi sposob vyrashchivaniia ovoshchei. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe kn-vo, 1955. 19 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Vegetable gardening)

KARYAPIN, G. A.

Match Industry

Raising lagging enterprises to the level of the advanced ones,
Der. i lesokhim prom 2 No. 3, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KARYATSKIY, B. L.

Avtomaticheskiye tormoza (Automatic brakes) 2d . izd. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1953. 241 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

SO: N/5
743.392
.K1
1953

KARYATSKIY, B. L.

N/5
743.392
.K11

Automatische Bremsen. Hrsg. Von Der Lehrmittelstelle Der Deutschen Reichsbahn.
Leipsig, Fachbuchverlag, 1955.

320 P. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.

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MESHKOVA, N.P.; KARYAVKINA, O.Ye.

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1. Kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

KARYAZHKIN, M. (Moskovskaya oblast'); INOZEMTSEV, A. (Angarsk)

Results of defects in electric equipment. Pozh.delo 5 no.8:
11 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric wiring--Safety measures)

TSERENYA, N.; KUZNETSOV, V. (Kimry, Kalininskaya oblast'); ~~KARYASHKIN, M.~~ (Moskovskaya oblast'); ZHUKOV, N. (Khar'kov); ZOZULYA, V. (Khar'kov); ZENKIN, A. (Vladimirskaya oblast'); TIBABSHEV, I. (Popasnaya, Luganskaya oblast'); NASSONOV, V. (Chelyabinks); SEREBROV, A. (Artemovsk, Krasnoyarskiy kray)

Our readers' letters. Pozh.delo 4 no.8:24-25 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Redaktor stennoy gazety "Za protivopozharnuyu profilaktiku," Sverdlovsk (for TSerenya).

(Fire prevention)

S/180/60/000/03/004/030
E111/E352

AUTHORS: Karyazin, I.A. and Reznichenko, V.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of Lower Oxides of Titanium and of Calcium Oxide on the Properties of High-titanium Slags

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 3, pp 28-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: High-titanium slag properties are important in smelting ilmenite concentrates in ore-reduction electric furnaces. The importance in this of the lower oxides of titanium has been demonstrated previously by the authors (Ref 1) for flux-less smelting. The present work deals with slags corresponding in composition to those of electric-furnace smelting of ilmenite concentrates with lime as a flux. The composition range covered was 19-89% TiO_2, 0-70% Ti_2O_3, 0-20% CaO with SiO_2, Al_2O_3, FeO and MgO constant at 4, 2, 3 and 2%, respectively. Synthetic slags were made by melting briquettes of the appropriate mixture of components in molybdenum crucibles in a graphite element furnace, slag temperature being measured with a tungsten-molybdenum thermocouple. Table 1 gives slag compositions and Table 2 viscosities at 1 300 - 1 600 and the temperature

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Influence of Lower Oxides of Titanium and of Calcium Oxide on the Properties of High-titanium Slags

recommend the following range of composition: 39-89% TiO_2, 0-50% Ti_2O_3, 0-10% CaO with 4, 2, 3 and 2% of SiO_2, Al_2O_3, FeO and MgO, respectively.

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1960

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S/598/60/000/004/003/020
D215/D302

AUTHORS: Reznichenko, V.A., Balikhin, V.C. and Karyazin, I.A.

TITLE: The influence of titanium dioxide on the electrical conductivity of slag

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. No. 4. Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 24-27

TEXT: Since titanium dioxide and titanium tetrachloride were obtained by high-temperature electrolytic reduction of ilmenite concentrate melts, it is important to know the effect of slag constituents on electrical conductivity in order to avoid a dissipation of electrical energy instead of its conversion into heat. As a first step the influence of TiO_2 was selected for investigation. The method was based on measuring the out-of-balance current in a 4-arm bridge circuit with the furnace-enclosed electrolytic cell and a variable resistance constituting one arm and fixed resistances the other three. The bridge was initially

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balanced at a certain resistance value close to that expected, so that when unbalance arose current was fed across the bridge diagonal, proportionally to the deviation. This was recorded by a d.c. microammeter of the M 95 (M95) type, included in the diagonal together with a rectifier. Calibration was effected by using standard resistances in place of the cell; the limits of accuracy were 0.0001 ohm. Current supply was from a.c. mains at normal frequency. The measuring cell consisted on a eccentrically bored molybdenum crucible of 24 mm internal diameter forming one electrode, and a 3 mm diameter rod electrode which was immersed in the slag to a depth of 10 mm. The cell constant was determined using a standard 0.1N KCl solution, the circuit resistance by shorting the electrodes. Synthetic slags based on TiO_2-SiO_2-Al_2O_3-FeO-MgO with Al_2O_3 and MgO constant at 2% each and $FeO/SiO_2 = 0.6$ were investigated. These were made from chemically pure oxides, carefully mixed and briquetted. The furnace was of the Tamman type and the atmosphere oxygen-free nitrogen. The results are shown graphically. The anomalously

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high conductivity of high-titanate slags in comparison with silicates and the weak temperature dependence and high conductivity even in the solid state suggested that titanium dioxide conferred both ionic and electronic conductivity. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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S/509/60/000/004/002/024
E111/E152

AUTHORS: Dmitrovskiy, Ye.B., Rudneva, A.V., and Karyazin, I.A.

TITLE: Study of the Systems TiO_2—SiO_2—FeO and TiO_2—CaO—FeO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2—MgO

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, No.4, 1960. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya, pp. 35-45

TEXT: To obtain ternary fusion diagrams of titanium slags, viscosity vs. temperature curves were obtained in a viscometer in which the increase in current in a d.c. motor on inserting its shaft into the slag was measured. The slag was contained in graphite or pure-molybdenum crucibles; molybdenum vessels were inserted in the graphite to prevent its contact with ferruginous slag. For experiments on the six-component system under reducing conditions a Kryptol furnace was used, and a Tamman furnace with a pure-nitrogen atmosphere for both systems and to study the influence of lower titanium oxides on fusion. Temperatures up to 2060 °C were obtained, but were below 1700 °C in most experiments. In the ternary system the slags studied covered the range

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70-95% TiO_2, 1-15% SiO_2, 1-20% FeO. At 1500 °C most were solid; at 1600 °C and 1650 °C the viscosity of most was in the 2.5-3 poise range. The viscosity behaviour of these slags and particularly the high viscosity of titanium-rich slags is explicable in terms of components found by petrographic analysis. To study the influence of Ti_2O_3 on the fusion of the ternary system, 30-100% of TiO_2 was replaced by that oxide: the fusion temperature correspondingly rose from 1560 °C for the slag without Ti_2O_3 to 1690 °C for the highest Ti_2O_3 content. The six-component slag contained 70-83% TiO_2, 1-16% CaO, 1-12% FeO, 5% Al_2O_3, 4% SiO_2, 4% MgO. Under reducing conditions the upper limit of titanium-oxide content is limited to 80-82% and the fusion temperature is 1400-1650 °C. Under less reducing conditions the figures become 85-86% and 1350-1500 °C, respectively. In the ternary system an increase in SiO_2 above 10% leads to some increase in both fusion temperature and viscosity; an increase in FeO has the opposite effect.
There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

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S/598/60/000/004/008/020
D217/D302

AUTHORS: Karyazin, I.A. and Reznichenko, V.A.

TITLE: Studying the influence of the lower oxides of titanium on the viscosity and fluidity of titanium slags

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. No. 4. Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 73-88

TEXT: The slag system studied corresponded in their composition to the natural Ti slags produced in smelting Irshinsk ilmenite concentrates. Synthetic slags of the composition shown in Table 1 were used.

Table 1. Composition of synthetic titanium slags

Components	Content, %		
	System No. 1	System No. 2	System No. 3
TiO_2	22-92	18-88	19-89
Ti_2O_3	0-70	0-70	0-70
FeO	0-20	0-20	3
CaO	0	0	0-20
SiO_2	4	4	4
Al_2O_3	2	2	2
MgO	2	6	2

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On the basis of results obtained from the study of the viscosity of these slag systems, viscosity and fluidity diagrams were plotted analagously to the Mac-Caffery diagrams. The materials used for preparing synthetic slags were pure TiO_2, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, FeC_2O_4 and titanium sesquioxide. 40-gram batches were used for each experiment, after thorough mixing and briquetting. The slag viscosity was measured by a rotary electroviscometer. The slags were melted in crucibles made from sintered molybdenum powder, in an atmosphere of oxygen-free nitrogen. A W-Mo thermocouple was used for the temperature control of the molten slag. Since a reaction occurs in the molten slag between titanium sesquioxide and ferrous oxide, resulting in the formation of TiO_2 and metallic Fe, the slag was analyzed chemically after the experiment for its titanium sesquioxide or metallic Fe content. The slag composition was converted to the actual ratio between the components. All the slags investigated were also subjected to mineralogical study. The temperature, at which the slags had a viscosity of 5 poise was taken as the fluidity temperature of the slags. It was found that the lower titanium oxide (Ti_2O_3) causes an increase in viscosity and fusibility of titanium

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slags, the ratio Ti_2O_3:TiO_2 being an important characteristic of titanium slags. In systems nos. 1 and 2, ferrous oxide exerts a considerable influence on the reduction in viscosity and fusibility of slags, this influence being less pronounced in a system containing 6% MgO than that containing 2% MgO. The following limiting composition ranges represent the optimum with respect to the properties of fusibility and fluidity of the systems investigated. System no. 1: 47-82% TiO_2, 0-45% Ti_2O_3, 0-5% FeO at an SiO_2 content of 4%, 2% Al_2O_3 and 2% MgO. System no. 2: 58-88% TiO_2, 0-30% TiO_2, 0-5% FeO at a SiO_2 content of 4%, 2% Al_2O_3 and 6% MgO. System no. 3: 34-89% TiO_2, 0-50% TiO_3, 0-10% CaO at an SiO_2 content of 4%, 2% Al_2O_3, 3% FeO and 2% MgO. The most fluid titanium slags are produced on using CaO as flux, the best result being obtained at 5% CaO. The undesirable influence of Ti_2O_3 on the physical properties of Ti slags are particularly pronounced in systems free from CaO,

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